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It is hoped that the fraudulently counted in Governor of Tennessee will

not be thrust into the Chickamauga

battlefield programme next September. There seems to be a consensus opinion concerning the senatorial contest in Delaware that as between "Addicks or nobody" the Republicans should

decidedly prefer the latter. Senator Sherman, of Ohio, is of opinion that Colonel Dupont was legally elected Senator in Delaware, and that he will be seated. He says that under the Constitution of Delaware the Governor had no right to sit and vote in the

joint convention as a Senator. Congressman Catchings, of Mississippi, made a speech at a bankers' banquet in Jackson a few nights ago in which he declared that "Grover Cleveland is the greatest man in America today." Now, Mr. Catchings, walk right up to the pie counter and get a big

The talk of arresting Governor Morrill, of Kansas, for signing two or three warrants for the payment of clerks has become monotonous. The man who was inspiring the threats is a Populist who was investigated by his associates, while Governor Morrill is a man who, after a misfortune in early life, insisted on paying dellar for dellar.

Now and then, but not often, a man is found so overcome by silver monometallism and the spirit of Senator Stewart, of Nevada, that he would join a party composed of the solid South and the silver States to control the country, giving the latter the job of supplying the money and the former the privilege of dictating the policy of the government.

The gravamen of Secretary Gresham's charge against Minister Thurston was that he had "covertly used his in fluence through the press to bias public opinion in the country whose hospitality he enjoys." Really, now, was that any worse than Minister Willis's covertly trying to overthrow the Hawaiian government to which he was accredited, and that, too, under secret instructions from Secretary Gresham?

Recently Brazil wanted \$50,000,000, but instead of going abroad for it the government gave the people a chance to take it, and inside of three days \$64, 000,000 were subscribed. This was what Senator Sherman and other Republicans urged the President to do, but instead he went and traded with a foreign bondbuying syndicate, which made millions out of the government. If a 4 per cent. bond had been issued in multiples of \$25 the government would have secured all the money it desired, and at same time the interest would have been paid out at home. Of all the stupid blunders of the administration no one is more past ordinary comprehension than this.

Statistics published by the Textile Mercury, a responsible English trade journal, show that during the five years from 1880 to 1885 of the total imports of woolen dress goods into the United States 391/2 per cent. came from England, 44 per cent. from France and 16 per cent. from Germany. The figures also show that during the period named England's exports of woolen dress goods to this country decreased from 561/2 to 28 per cent., while those of France increased from 38 to 44 per cent., and those of Germany from 5 to 27 per cent. At this rate protectionist France and protectionist Germany will soon drive free-trade England out of this market, which, by the way, ought to belong exclusively to protectionist America.

A rather wild advocate of the free coinage of silver by an act of Congress declares that the "bimetallists" of his brand are opposed to an international agreement for the free coinage of both metals upon any fixed ratio. For some time there has been reason to suspect that the former advocates of flat money who are now urging the free coinage of silver by the United States are opposed to any plan which will make the silver coin just as desirable and worth just as much as its equivalent in gold. The silver mine syndicates are probably opposed to international action because they fear that the ratio which may be agreed upon will not be so favorable to them as 16 to 1. Such men, it is needless to say, are not bimetallists, but silver monometallists.

The free coinage rables remind one of the flat money rabies which had such a run a few years ago. Then the victim of the madness declared that "coin" meant to "print." Now a very frantic victim in an article in a State paper over his own name declares that the Constitution "commands" Congress to coin the two metals. Let us see about that. The powers of Congress, as laid down in the Constitution adopted at the outset, are stated as follows: "The Congress shall have power to lay and | ate to practically supersede him as

collect taxes; to borrow money on the credit of the United States: * * * to coin money, regulate the value thereof and of foreign coin," etc. Does any person see a "command" in the foregoing grant of power to Congress "to coin money out of gold and silver" as this frantic expounder of the Constitution declares? No; it is a constitution which does not exist.

A CURIOUS PAGE OF FINANCIAL HISTORY.

The suggestion contained in a Washington dispatch that the general government may require the States to refund the sums received by them spectively under the act for the distribution of the surplus, passed in 1836, recalls an event in our financial history which was the subject of heated discussion and played a large part in politics and business nearly sixty years ago. In 1834 the government for the first time in its history was out of debt The debt incurred during the revolutionary war had not been paid off before the war of 1812 caused so large an increase that it required nearly twenty years to extinguish it. This was done in 1834. Shortly afterward there was surplus of more than \$40,000,000 in the treasury, arising from the sale of pub-He lands, and as there was no debt to pay and the ordinary expenditures of the government did not equal its revenues it became a question what to do with the surplus. Its existence was a temptation for political scheming, and the proposed distribution was of that nature. In the summer of 1835, preceding the presidential election, a bill was introduced in Congress providing for the distribution of the surplus money among the States in proportion to their representation in Congress, to be returned when Congress should call for it. This was called a deposit with the States, and the supporters of the scheme claimed that the faith of the States would be pledged for a return of the money. The opponents of the measure stigmatized it as a distribution in disguise, a deposit never to be reclaimed. They declared it was a violation of the Constitution and an attempt to debauch the people with their own money. The bill passed mainly through the efforts of half a dozen congressional aspirants for the presidency of that day, who hoped thus to increase their popularity, but in this they were mistaken. The amount which Congress decided to distribute or deposit with the States was \$37,468,819, the payments to be made quarterly. The friends of the measure claimed that the distribution of so much money would "boom" business and bring on an era of prosperity throughout the country. In the end it had a contrary effect. When the first three quarterly payments had been made a financial tornado swept over the land, the banks keeping the government deposits failed and the government suddenly found itself on the verge of bankruptcy. If the distribution of the surplus did not cause this crisis it precipitated it. The surplus was nominally in the banks, but really in the hands of borrowers, who used it

for legitimate business, and withdrawing it from the banks for payment to the States meant withdrawing it from business men who had borrowed it. The results were disastrous, and the great panic of 1837 was ushered in. Business men failed by thousands, specie payments were suspended and in less than a year after the distribution of the surplus had been ordered the government found itself with an empty treasury and unable to meet current expenses. An extra session of Congress was called and everything possible was done to stem the tide of disaster, but without much effect. The panic had to run its course, as financial panics generally do There can be no doubt that it contributed materially to the defeat of the Democratic party and the election of Harrison in 1840.

When Congress convened three quarterly payments had been made to the States on account of the distribution of the surplus. Not only was all idea of further payment abandoned, but the Secretary of the Treasury urged Congress to recall the payments already made. Perhaps under the terms of the law it had a legal right to do this, but to have done so then would have only intensified the panic, and that was not to be thought of. Congress repealed the law requiring a fourth payment to be made, but it did not call for repayment of the sums already distributed. The terms of the law under which the distribution was made speak of it as deposit and pledge the several States to repay the money "whenever the same shall be required by the Secretary of the Treasury," but the government has never asked for its repayment and there is no probability that it ever will. The law under which the distribution was made is a dead letter, and if the general government ever had a good claim against the States under it it has become obsolete. It is somewhat remarkable that the distribution of the surplus and the suggestion for its recall, nearly sixty years later, should both have occurred under Democratic administrations, the first under Jackson and the second under Cleveland. The present administration needs money badly, but it is not likely to commit the stupendous blunder of calling in the money which was so foolishly and disastrously distributed among the States under a law signed by Andrew Jackson.

THE VOORHEES RALLY FOR THE MINE OWNERS.

It is currently reported that Senator Voorhees is about to set up the standard of free coinage in Indiana and will call the Democracy to rally about it. He feels that he must rally about something before the next election. Indeed, most anything must be made to do, so desperate are his straits politically. His party lost the State last fall by about 46,000. Senator Voorhees desires to get away from the tariff as an issue as far as he can. His exceeding usefulness to the Whisky Trust, as set forth by the Sentinel, he would have ignored if he could. In short, he is lost if he does not rally, and he must know that he is probably lost if he does, yet to rally for free coinage is the last desperate resort. Just now Senator Voorhees has more at stake in the next election than any Democrat in Indiana, since if the next Legislature should be Republican the senior Senator will be out of a job with no other in sight. He has been in Congress many years. He has not distinguished himself there. So far from that, he permitted his party in the Sen-

chairman of the finance committee by Mr. Jones, of Arkansas, It was done because of Mr. Voorhees's utter incapacity when it came to anything like

It is no concern to the Republicans whether Senator Voorhees shall be able to rally his party to support the effort to double the wealth of the owners of silver bullion or not. Mr. Voorhees has heretofore rallied the larger part of the Indiana Democracy to every other heresy from opposition to the war for the Union to a demand for flat paper money. In its present demoralized condition he may be able to bring his party to the support of the cause of the bonanza mine owners. Two years ago he rallied them to make a raid upon the manufacturing industries of the country, and particularly upon the wool-growing industry. A year ago he prophesied that wool would bring a higher price sixty days after the last election than it had before in ten years. Everybody now knows that the price is only a little more than half as much as it was any year prior to 1892.

In view of these facts we may not be surprised at anything which the now desperate Senator may assert. He may shout as a prediction that the free coinage of silver will double the price of all that the farmer has to sell, and he may say again to wage earners that silver will be so plentiful that they will find that their silver dollars under free coinage will have twice the purchase power of gold. In fact, there is no knowing what the imagination of the Senator will cause him to say.

If the Journal were consulting party ends alone it would prefer to see the Senator rally the Democracy around free silver just as he did around the cause of secession, flat money or free trade. Having the business interests of the country at heart, it is hoped that Mr. Voorhees will not be able to rally the Democracy of Indiana to the support of the great silver bullion trust. It was a public injury to give succor to the whisky and the sugar trusts, but by stirring up the Indiana Democracy to second the Altgeld Democracy in Illinois in behalf of the unparalleled job of the silver mine syndicates Mr. Voorhees may aid in giving such a shock to business confidence as to destroy all credit and paralyze industry. As farseeing business men as are such Democratic leaders as Messrs. Taggart, Menzies, Holt, Frenzel and hundreds of others should resist the senior Senator in his purpose to assist in doubling the wealth of the silver mine owners to the detriment of every other industry and

A COMING EVENT.

Emperor William is said to have expressed himself as much pleased at the fine representation which the United States navy will have in the approaching festivities at Kiel. The occasion will be a notable one. On the 3d of June, 1887, Emperor William I laid the foundation stone of the first lock of a ship canal which was to connect the Baltic sea with the Elbe and the German ocean. The work had been under the consideration of the German government for twenty years before it was actually begun. It is one of military and strategic as well as commercial importance. Naturally, its greatest benefits will inure to Germany, but it will also be of immense value to the shipping of all nations. Since the beginning of the work, which was celebrated with much formality, nearly 8,000 engineers and laborers have been engaged upon it without interruption and now its completion is to be celebrated with brilliant festivities, including a great naval display. Our navy will be represented on the occasion by four armored cruisers familiarly known in the navy as "commerce destroyers." One of them, the New York, was Rear Admiral Meade's flagship of the north Atlantic squadron; another, the Columbia, has also been detached from that squadron for this purpose, while the San Francisco and the Marblehead are already on the European station. These cruisers are not surpassed by any of their class in the world. No doubt Emperor William knows what they are, for within the past year the chief naval constructor of Germany has twice visited this country, and by permission of the government authorities has inspected American methods of naval construction and informed himself as to the strength and organization of our navy. The Emperor may well feel gratified that the United States will send four of the finest armored cruisers in the world to take part in the celebration of the completion of one of the greatest engineering works of modern

THE ADMINISTRATION AND THE AD-

MIRALS. The administration from the first has been having an unpleasant season with the leading officers of the navy. First Admiral Walker, said to be the most competent officer in the navy to command a squadron, got himself disliked because he did not meet the expectations of the President at Hawaii in assisting "Paramount" Blount to restore the Queen to the power she claimed. In his report that admiral did not hesitate to present the facts, which showed a conspiracy to send him away from the island at a time when the insurrection of the Queen might have succeeded. For this an able and patriotic officer has been placed under the ban of the Cleveland regime, where he will remain until it comes to a close, when he will

Now comes Admiral Meade, He is one of the old officers who served with distinguished ability during the rebellion. He has five years yet before retirement, and in two years would be at the head of the navy, yet he has been so badly treated that he has not only asked to be detached from the squadron which he was nominally commanding, but has asked for a year's leave of absence, to be followed by retirement. The movements of his fleet on the recent trip to the Caribbean sea and the West Indies were constantly interfered with by orders from Washington. Two of his ships were taken away, including his flagship, and the Assistant Secretary of the Navy was sent on the voyage with him as a sort of guardian. When he requested the privilege of going with the American ships to participate in the naval celebration on the opening of the Kiel canal in Germany he was denied. Since his retirement Admiral Meade has been talking very freely, and now his court-martial is talked of. He has said that there are two

things which this administration cannot stand, "an American and a Union man, and I am both." He is reported to have said:

I am a Republican, and a man who lives on the ocean is apt to imbibe patriotism and loyalty. I find these articles at a diswith the present regime. want to be untrammeled, when I can think and speak as I like, and to that end will doff the gold lace, and don the habiliments of a citizen, who at least has the prerogative of standing up for his coun-

These old men of the navy, who took on very positive views during the recent war for the Union, probably do not entertain the highest regard for a Secretary of the Navy who was not a Union man, for that loyalty which comes and goes or that diplomacy which leaves the ships of other nations to dominate such localities as Hawaii and Nicaragua. On his part the Secretary may entertain a dislike for those sturdy old officers to whom Americanism and a country's flag mean something, and in whose natures loyalty and patriotism are ingrained.

If Admiral Meade had made these observations before he had been granted retirement there would be enough in them to warrant a court-martial, but practically being out and leaving his place for another and more agreeable officer it is scarcely probable that he will be arraigned. He assumed that he was a citizen and he spoke with a citizen's freedom. It may be added that he has been in a position to know of what he has spoken. It is a sorry comment upon an administration when its lack of the American spirit provokes naval officers to censure it.

One of the free-trade papers in this city has been congratulating the people on the increased value of merchandise imported the past year compared with the year previous, and, goes on to remark that it means a larger demand for the products of the American farmer. Let us see about this. May 1, 1894, 45,600,000 bushels of wheat were affoat for the United Kingdom and Europe and 53,813,800 in store. May 1, 1895, 46,-400,000 bushels were affoat and 41,100,000 bushels in store. That is, the total European stock in sight was 99,500,000 bushels a year ago, against \$1,500,000 bushels May 1, 1895. Thus it appears that while we have taken \$100,000,000 more of European merchandise since the passage of the present tariff law than at the corresponding period of the previous year, Europe has not swapped those goods for wheat, its stock being 18,000,000 bushels less now than a year ago. Again, from July 1, 1893, to June 31, 1894, Europe took, in round numbers, 155,000,000 bushels of our wheat, while from July 1, 1894, to May 1, 1895, it took 132,000,000 bushels. As the export of wheat during May and June is lighter than during the other months, it appears that the purchase of the \$100,000,000 worth of merchandise in excess of the previous corresponding period has been attended with a falling off in the purchase of American wheat of 23,000,000 bushels. The barter method of trade ceased long ago between nations. Cloth is no longer swapped for

wheat-a fact many advocates of free trade seem not to have learned. Representative Livingston, of Georgia, has received a handsomely prepared address from prominent citizens of Venezuela thanking him for introducing in Congress a resolution requesting that Great Britain arbitrate her differences with Venezuela. The address refers to England as "that eternal usurper of territories belonging to nations less strong than herself," and expresses the hope that "our northern sister, that great republic we love and respect so much," will not permit Venezuela to be despoiled of its richest region. The ad-

dress concludes as follows: May the "Guavana" question be settled by arbitration; if not, Venezuella will show England that, although weak, she knows how to handle the rifle, to hold the sword, and that her sons are ready to die with honor on the bloody battlefield to protect the national dignity and the sovereignty of

This is somewhat tropical in style, but there is no mistaking its spirit.

J. A. Kemp, secretary of the Indiana Republican Editorial Association, announces that, on behalf of the association, he has accepted an invitation from the Cotton States Exposition to visit Atlanta, Ga., during the month of October. This will take the place of the usual outing in July.

A prominent official of the Treasury Dertment who has visited Alaska predicts that it will prove the richest gold-mining country the world has ever seen, and that the time is not distant when there will be a rush of emigration to that Territory exceeding that to California in 1849. BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Though Not so Effective.

Watts-Why don't you get a bicycle? Potts-What is the use of paying a hundred dollars for a bicycle, when you can make a sandbag for nothing?

His Air. Have you ever noticed what a distinguished air Professor Baretoni has?" asked the soulful girl. "I have noticed an air of garlic, if that is what you mean," said the sharp-nosed girl, and the soulful girl looked disgusted.

Beyond Intimidation. "It was this way: he came up to me and shook his fist under my nose and said I had to fight."

"And you did?" "Of course, I didn't. Do you suppose there is a man on earth who could get me to do anything by saying I had to do it? Any man who expects me to fight has to

Awful Error.

"Yes," said the man with the club, "I am going to see the editor of the Bugle. I haven't anything against him personally, but I am going on my wife's account. You see, she wrote a nice little sentimental poem about the girl coming home to die. The fool printer got the 'd' upside down and made it 'I have come home to pie.' I have tried to explain that the poor editor is not at fault, but you know how much good it does to try to explain things to a

THE INDIANA PRESS.

All free-silver men are not demagogues, but almost all the demagogues of the country are free-silver men.-LaPorte Herald. The Democratic party has reached the stage in which defeat is certain, no matter what it does or leaves undone.-Goshen Times.

Democrats are all trying make believe that the "protection" issue will play a small part in the next presidential campaign Walt and see .- Huntingburg Argus. If President Cleveland doesn't give ex-Congressman Bynum something before long he will take all his playthings and go into the free-silver camp.-Connersville Times.

The Democratic party is after all in a pretty happy condition as far as politics goes. It can't be made worse off, no matter what happens.-Huntington Herald. Of course, the country should have a good currency, but that question is not affecting the people so much just now as to how to

get the currency we already have in cir-culation. The Democratic party has made a dismal failure on that line .- Corydon Re-

Now that the Democratic party has done its share of slashing and cutting the people are only waiting quietly until November, 1896, when it will be their turn.—Columbia

some of the free-coinage men could pay obligation at a ratio of 1 to 16 it would be even more popular with them than the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1.—Muncie Times. The Democratic party has advocated free whisky and free trade, and, of course, it must next declare for free silver. The only thing which the Democrats did not want free was the negro.-Clay County Enter-

If a scheme could be devised by which

If the present administration hopes to silence criticism of its un-American policy by the dismissal and securing the dismissal of all officials who are opposed to it, it will find it has undertaken a large-sized con-tract.-Fort Wayne Gazette.

The Republicans should not allow this freesilver craze to drift them away from the tariff issue, which is the most important of all political questions before the people. The tariff must be righted before the oldtime prosperity comes around again,-Or-

There is more money now in the country (not in circulation, but ready to circulate when all the idle men are employed) than at any time in the history of the Republic. What we need is such a tariff as we had in 1890 and 1892. Then times would be good and money plenty .- Peru Republican.

The Republican party demands a tariff that protects American labor, the American farmer and the American manufacturerin a word, that protects America. It demands a money every dollar of which is worth 100 cents and each dollar equal to any other dollar.-Fowler Republican Era. The effort which the Republican party of

Indiana is making to destroy the damaging competition of convict labor with the free and honest workingman should result in, if posible, a solution of this most difficult problem. Senator Holler is chairman of the commission appointed by the late General Assembly to investigate the question, and under his championship tangible results are anticipated .- South Bend Tribune.

The errors, mistakes and omissions in the work of Indiana legislatures arise chiefly from the hurry in which the work has to be done. A sixty days' session is not long enough. The Indianapolis Journal has advocated an extension of the time, and it was right. And the Richmond Independent-Telegram, speaking of the probable necessity for an extra session, says: "The truth is, the business of this State has grown to possible for the Legislature to properly legislate within the constitutional limit of sixty days. The Constitution should be so amended as to give the Legislature four months instead of sixty days."-New Albany Tribune.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Among the untutored Indians of the West General Ruger is known as "The Man Who Talks Orce. When the King of Siam is rigged out the royal robes and wears his state decora tions he is worth \$1,000,000 to any jewelry junkman for breaking-up purposes. Mr. E. P. Dwight, of Philadelphia, has given a valuable property of 485 acres, near

Downington, Pa., to the Philadelphia Young Men's Christian Association, to be used as the site of an educational institute. M. Eugene de Robespierre, a grandnephew of the famous revolutionist, was summoned before a Paris tribunal a few days ago, charged with selling coal under weight, De

Robespierre being a coal merchant. He was John G. White, of Cleveland, has a noteworthy collection of books relating chess. It is known to chess players all over the world. It was originated by his father, the late Bushnell White, and consists of

about five thousand volumes. Frederick Remington has tried his hand at modeling in clay, it is said, guided by a strict adherence to realism. He has finished a statuette which has been cast

bronze. It is described as representing : bucking bronco with a cowboy in the saddle The death of Sir Robert Peel recalls the claim that while he was a member of Parliament for Blackburn he was in such financial straits that his colleague in the borough representation, Mr. James Briggs, the owner of the Waterloo cup winner, Bed of Stone, had to allow him \$2,500 a year to enable him to keep up appearances.

The award of \$500 for the Fletcher prize essay, offered by the trustees of Dartmouth College, has been assigned to Rev. Washington Gladden, of Columbus, O. The subject of the essay was "In What Ways Ought the Conception of Personal Life and Duty to be Modified?" The subject for the prize essay for 1896, under the same conditions, is: "Should Any Restriction, Legal or Moral, Be Placed Upon the Accumula-

The Kiel canal is about sixty-four milelong. Its width at the top is sixty meters and at the bottom twenty-two metres. Large merchant ships can meet and pass each other; while, with a view to the demand of the very largest war ships or other vessels, there are half a dozen side stations in which to accommodate one of the pass ers. In order that the canal may be constantly employed and may furnish a goodly revenue it will be lighted at night by elec-

From St. Petersburg come extraordinary noblemen of high and low degree have been pestering Mr. George Vanderbilt, during his stay there, to take an interest-financial, of course, in their affairs. Up till the time ne left for Moscow he was getting four and five hundred letters a day, and has been a source of considerable interest to the people of the Russian capital, not so much on account of his vast wealth, as because it is of a tangible character, a condition which is very rare in Russia, where all property is principally in mines and land, and, therefore, not easily convertible into cash: not, at any rate, in a hurry.

Hoopskirts are coming back again, A fashion sheet foresees: Then lovely woman will once more Be larger than her sleeves.

-Kansas City Journal. Her face was her fortune, and freckles Left the poor girl quite in the soup, Till with cold cream and other devices. She managed to fully recoup.

-Detroit Tribune. A soldier of the legion Lay dying at Alglers, When a comrade stopped beside him With a platterful of beers. He reached out quickly for them

And swallowed eight or rive.

Then lit right out for Bingen,

Fair Bingen on the Rhine. UNOPPOSED REPUBLICANS.

Conclusions Drawn from Indiana

Election Returns. New York Commercial Advertiser. Still the overwhelming tide of Republican sentiment is flowing, not with abated force, as might be expected after so long a

lood, but with constantly incr asing volume During the past month we have witnessed its effect in both the East and West in spring elections and have found that the who formerly voted the Democratic ticket have not yet recovered heart enough to oppose themselves to Republican nomina-Everywhere in the charter elections the Republicans have had their own way. Attention is now directed to the next phase of political development. In Indiana elections were held in about one hundred and fifty incorporated tows, and tickets of both parties were put in the field in most of them. The result seems to have been that the Republican candidates swept the State. No news of the election of a Democrat appears in the dispatches up to date. In the suburban towns about Indianapolis no pretense of opposing the Republican tickets seems to have been made, only a few scattering Democratic votes having been cast. The Democratic State committee took no hand in the election, not having held a meeting since last November. As a matter of fact, it seems to have gone out of business for the present. The case of Indiana at this moment is interesting because this is the first important number of elections held since the

ree-silver issue was percipitated. Indiana is a typical free-silver State. That is to say, the balance between the two parties is fairly even and the Democratic party is split upon the silver question. So he antagonism between the two factions of the Democracy in Indiana, it seems, that they take no cognizance of the con enemy. Indeed, rather than take the chances of being forced by a majority of the committee to call a silver convention such as' is pending in Illinois, the officers refrained from meeting at all and let the charter elections go by default.

As a "pointer" for the fill masien and the drawing of lines upon the issues of 1807, vesterday's work in Indiana is sug-

ORPHANS OF SOLDIERS

HOW THEY ARE PROVIDED FOR AT THE HOME AT KNIGHTSTOWN.

its Inception, Growth, Systematic Features and Industrial Work-Heredity and Environment.

The rebellion had scarcely ended when Governor Morton saw the necessity of home for the disabled and needy soldiers of the war. He was probably the first man to move in that direction, which he did in the summer of 1865, by calling a meeting of patriotic citizens to consult him in reference to the matter. It was undertaken as a private enterprise, starting in Indianapolis. Early in 1866, the Knightstown Spring's property was secured for Soldiers' Home with money secured by private subscription. It was found that the undertaking was too large to rely upon individual donations, and the State was made responsible for it in March, 1867. Because of a fire in December, 1871, the soldiers were removed to the National Home in Dayton.

Among those who attended Governor Morton's meeting in 1865 was George Merritt, of this city. He declared that it was the first duty of the patriotic to care for the children of the men who had died in the war. To dying men in hospitals Mr. Merritt had given the assurance that their helpless children should be cared for, and so far as he was able he proposed to keep that pledge. He, therefore, offered to give \$5,000 to the charity if the soldiers' orphans could be included in the scheme. The meeting decided that both were too great an undertaking, and that a soldiers' home was most needed. Mr. Merritt remained firm in his opinion. His plan was to have ten orphans put in charge of one woman, thus making families of them. In Miss Susan Fussel Mr. Merritt found a woman fully qualified to carry out his plan. He did not wait, but arranged an orphans' home for five children in two rooms at the Military Hospital in Indianapolis, in November, 1865. In short time there were ten, and in April, 1836, Miss Fussell and her family of ten were moved to a cottage on the grounds of the Soldiers' Home at Knightstown. Here was the beginning of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home in Indiana. It became a State institution in a small way in March, 1867. The writer does not remember to have seen the portrait of George Merritt in the halls of the home with the others; but if the man whose heart and brain planned the great charity, and whose pursa sustained it in its incipiency is to be remembered, the portrait of George Merritt should be given the place of honor. If any man in Indiana more than another can rejoice at the suc-cess of the institution which is a home, indeed, for over 600 children who would otherwise be homeless, that man is George Merritt, who began it.

It was not a dress parade day when the writer visited the institution. with no committees, with no official visitors The home and its inmates were seen they are every day. The whole of it was visited, the hospital as well as the trustees' office, the shoeshop as well as the greenhouses. Sometimes an official was along and sometimes the visitor was alone, and the visitation was made to all parts of the institution. But wherever he went, he found cleanliness, order and evidences of a discipline so firm that all conform to so kindly that its iron hand is not felt.

The children are kept in divisions, the girls in the main building and the boys in double two-story cottages on two sides of a square. There are about thirty children in a division, and to each division is governess. One would think that the dren would be classified according to their ages; on the contrary, by design, the eldest and the youngest are put into the same division. The result of such a mingling of large and small is to retain much of the family feeling, since the larger ones care for the smallest as younger brothers and sisters. During the hours of recreation two larger girls may be seen leading a mere child, or a big boy with a small onebaby, as they are called, with him, "Th larger ones are much attached to the little ones and take care of them," teacher. There is a sitting room in each division, and over it a domitory for all of the children of the division. Connected with each dormitory is a bath room in which each boy or girl has a part of a small

locker in which to keep his or her prized The clothing of the children is selected with a view to durability. The boys' clothing is made of the best of blue jeans and the girls' of dark greys for winter and Merrimac prints in summer and white aprons. All this clothing is made in the tailor and sewing departments by the older boys and girls. The same is true of the shoes, and very excellent shoes they are which are made by the boys. There is system in the whole of it. Every boy has two suits a year, made to order, with his number on them, and the same is true of the girls. All the laundry work is done b divisions, each being numbered so that each gets his own every "We seek three points here," said Major Wood, "cleanli ness, well-cooked food and regular hours,' Those who inspect the home will come t the conclusion that all these essentials have been attained. Mending is not a lost art at the home; shoes are patched until patching is vain, and all clothing is scrupulously mended as long as mending will save. One would expect that when over six hun dred boys and girls entered the dining but the pervasive discipline makes all as regular as clock work and as quiet as s erge a movement can be made. Each di vision marches in under its governess and takes its assigned tables. It is not a clattering of feet, but a condensed step. "They march like their respective governesses."

said Superintendent Graham. And it is true: One lady, having an erect, stately figure, transmitted it to her boys as they marched into the hall with erect, soldierly bearing. There is no talk at the tables by the di visions arriving earlier. Those who are waiters serve the tables, the older looking after the younger ones. All in their seats a bel rings and there is quiet; another touch, and every head is bowed and thanks returned in concert. Then the bell strikes and the meal proceeds as quietly as if there were but a small company in the hall. The en tering of the six hundred in companies, the taking of their places at the table and the simple exercises which follow make the scene impressive. There is a different bill of fare for each day in the week, mostly the same articles, plainly and carefully cooked, are varied from day to day. The bread is made in the excellent bakery of the home, in which a dozen boys learn the trade from year to year. Many of the vegetables are grown on the farm and canned in Knightstown for the year's use. The meats are carefully purchased at wholesale, and the same is true of other articles. The accounting system is complete. Exery article purchased by the agent is billed to the headquarters and to the head of the department, where the weight or measure is taken by its head, to see if it corresponds with the quantity in the bill. The check is sent from the auditor to the person furnishing the goods. Supplies of all kinds are issued by those in charge by requisition made each day. Thus the system of accounting is thorough

The system of instruction is worthy of notice. It begins with the kindergarten, and ends with a good practical education by the time the pupils arrive at the age of sixteen years, when they must leave. All are half-day scholars. For the older ones the other half day is devoted to employment such as there is about the home at the various seasons of the year. In sewing rooms, tailor shop, laundry and about the housekeeping, the girls are taught practical lessons, and with the farmer, the gardener, the florist, the carpenter, the baker, the shoemaker, the printer and others, the boys are taught useful employments, making the home, within its limited means, an industrial school. In the schools the instruction will compare favorably with the best schools of the State so far as they go, the teachers being intelligent and ambitious. Special pains are taken to give instruction in branches for which the pupils display a decided adaptation. The exercises in Lincoln Hall are held every day, and great interest is taken in them. Among the six hundred are enough children with the dramatic and artistic sense to give exhibitions from time to time which are wonderfully well executed. Patriotic services are very prominent, and in them the boy; and girls take a great interest. The library is not large, but the books are carefully selected and systematically read. The Home Military Band is one of the institutions which is known wherever there is a large assemblage of veterans in Indiana and at national en-

campments. One of the branches of instruction which will attract as much attention from visitors as any other is the cooking school. It is in charge of a young lady who has taken a thorough course in chemistry, physiology

and practical cookery. Her class of girls are

taught from the books and from practice every day. There can be no more branch of instruction than that which makes a dozen young women a year mis-tresses of the much unknown science of

cookery Fears have been expressed that boys and girls have been dismissed from the home at the age of sixteen years without having provision made for their employment or care until they have found homes and the means of being self-sustaining. Upon the authority of the trustees, it is stated that no child has ever left the home at any age who was not dismissed to go to a more desirable home under guardianship, or who has not some one who will be responsible for their care when the time of leaving arrives. Efforts are constantly being made to get good homes for the children. In regard to this matter the officers are

icitous, particularly the ladies, Mrs. Granam and Mrs. Woods. It has been asserted that favoritism has had to do with the selection of the children for the benefits of the Home where there are more applicants than places. Having looked over the records the writer believes there is not a particle of ground for such a charge. The applications which have been granted show that those who have been found the most needy have been admitted. If report should come that orphans were in a poorhouse the trustees would pass over all other previous appli-cations and send for them, presurably because they believe that the poorhouse is the primary school which teaches vice and worthlessness.

Last Christmas the invitations sent out for the holiday exercises were so ciaborately made that the managers were censured for extravagance, It turns out that the elaborate work was done by the skillful hands of the teachers, directed by their artistic taste.

Two things will impress the visitor at the Soldiers' Orphans' Home on "off days," one is the most remarkable dicipline obtained without evident effort and with no appearance of severity. Superintendent Graham, when asked about it, will say that "every subordinate is impressed with the idea that the place is the child's home and it isn't so difficult for a trained and conscientious woman to inspire obedience as it often is in families. When these children find that all the officials are interested in them it is not so difficult. We never think of what is called discipline. Whatever it is, a more contented and happy six hundred boys and girls cannot be found

The other thing which well impresses the writer is the absence of dult and stolid faces. All of them are there because parrents are dead or vicious; many because of misfortune; others whose parents were vicious and whose heredity would be something fearful to contemplate. One would expect to see the marks of heredity in the faces of these children, yet few signs of stolidness are to be seen. As a rule, the faces of both boys and girls are bright, Has heredity with. founded environment? possible that been put upon enough on environment? Does it not afford a ground to believe that when the young are taken away from vicious surrou and associations and put into clean institutions which are homes, that we need not so much worry about the taint of heredity Not long since there came to the home a vicious little boy and his sister from a county poorhouse. They were fifthy and the most the boy knew was the blasphemy he had heard all his life. When he was taken hand to be given a bath and a scrubbing and to have his hair cut be swore all the oaths he knew. When he had been cleansed and clothed he went round to where his sister was and said: "Nancy, don't swear; if yer do they'll duck you." He had taken It may be added that the Home furnishes a first-class Illustration of ponpartisan management. No officer is ever asked how he will vote and no person is appointed for political reasons. No one has a "poll." Etficiency and faithfulness are the tests for

What will Indiana do with this rare location, with its buildings, hospital, Lincoln Hall and perfect drainage wher there shall be no more soldiers' orphans? There are several thousand children in Indiana, neglected or deserted, now in poorhouses or with vicious parents, who will grow up t fill the ranks of the criminal classes if ieft to themselves. The Board of Charities has already moved in the matter. stitutions like the Knightstown Home these thousands of children who become vicious and criminal, a menace and burden, can be for the most part, saved to good citizen ship. It costs the taxpayers and others \$5,000 to get one of these abandoned chiifren into the penitentiary, besides the denoralization the victors cause wherever hey congregate in a community. How much cheaper, how much safer and better every way to rescue them from the environment of vice and crime and place them within the healthy influences of homes like that of the Soldiers' Orphans' at Knightstown,

SUFFRAGE IN THE SOUTH

Leading Democratic Newspaper Demands an Honest Vote.

Petersburg (Va.) Index-Appeal (Dem.) Perhaps it would be better for all the politicians in South Carolina to unite in an effort to make the negroes in that State vote as they should vote, rather than to quarrel over charges of friendliness or unfriendliness to negro suffrage. The negroes have a right to vote, if qualified under State laws, and their votes ought to be counted as cast. The moment this is conceded in South Carolina or Virginia, or elsewhere, and a disposition shown by the authorities to carry such a programme out, most of the race trouble, politically, will, in our

ppinion, be at an end However it may be in South Carolina, we Virginia have no occasion to deal at the polls with the race questions of 1860 or 1865, or 1870, or, indeed, with those of 1886 or 1890. In South Carolina, in Mississippi in Arkansas, and in Florida, no doubt, the conditions have changed for the better from year to year. In all these States the abilof the negro to understand his responsibility and duties as a citizen and voter has increased-in some communities more rapidly than in others, but always in proportion to the aid furnished by State au-

We know of no reason why the negro should not vote as freely as the white man in any State to-day. It is about a quarter of a century since the last federal restriction was removed from State control of the inhabitants of Southern States. Children born in 1874, nine years after the civil war closed, and two years after the last vestige of federal military interference with local affairs in most of the States disappeared, are now of voting age. The States have had charge of their education, of the fitting of them for the duties of citizenship, since their birth. Unless the States have strangely neglected the business for which States are created very nearly the should now be entitled to a vote and be permitted to vote, even if an educational qualification were imposed

We dislike all efforts to restrict suffrage and we believe that any deprivation of the right or privilege, whichever casuists may consider it, should be solely with a view of inducing the deficient to qualify themselves. It is better that the wise should teach the ignorant than that there should be animosity between the two. It is far better that time and money should be expended in fitting men for suffrage than in evading the laws that confer suffrage upon

We do not fear the colored vote of Virginia, even with unrestricted suffrage. We do fear the result of unreasonable attempts to deprive men, white or colored, of

in the Lend.

suffrage.

Baltimore American. The two thousand Americans in Hawaii own most of the property and run about all the polities. Dr. Oliver Wendell Hoimes once said that if you should put a Maryland young man on an uninhabited island in the middle of the ocean he would be enading the beach the next morning with a pretty girl. If you put an American anywhere he will soon be running somehing and bossing somebody. He is a natural leader and a born sovereign.

Quhy, Clarkson & Co.

Louisville Commercial. That pair of remarkably valuable states-Mathew Quay and James S. Clarkson, with Thomas C. Platt and General Alger, have been holding a convention of themselves to select a presidential candidate for the Republican party. This quartet of political schemers are in deadly fear lest General Harrison should become the favorite of the masses, and carry off the prize, it which event they would not be called upon to run his administration.

Editor's Advice to an Editor. Chicago Dispatch That Detroit editor who is triday to vent a new dollar should save his ener-

and try to invent a way to get more

Kick of a Free Silver Organ. Kansas City Journal.

The worst thing that can be said for free silver coinage is that Dan Voorhees and John P. St. John are advocating it.

Not the Only One. Kansas City Journal. Mrs. Lease is not the only hypnotist in her party. Most any Populist orator can put his hearers to sleep.